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THE TABLET.——No. XXXIX.

"Good citizens ſeldom have bad magiſtrates."

IN an elective government, men in office furniſh a juſt portrait of the people, whoſe affairs they manage. A virtuous, enlightened nation has no ſubſtantial evils to fear from the bad management of its rulers. The repreſentatives muſt bear the image of their conſtituents. Among a free people, it is not owing to the adminiſtration of bad men, that the State is not happy and flouriſhing. Thoſe who attribute public miſcarriages to the miſconduct of a few individuals ſtop ſhort of the mark.

When the people reproach their rulers it may with propriety be retorted upon them, and ſaid, they are with greater propriety reproaching themſelves. Becauſe there are few inſtances where the people do not elect into office thoſe men, whoſe opinions and manners are moſt likely to coinci le with their own. It is not pretended that all men in public employment make the public good the main object of their views. The introduction of characters into public office, who are deficient both in knowlege and honeſty, may eaſily happen, while thoſe who elect them are deſtitute of either of thoſe qualities. Ignorant rulers will not be countenanced by a ſenſible people; vicious rulers can only come from a vicious people. When by deception an improper perſon finds his way into authority, a change in the election will remove him before he can do much miſchief.

The public opinion is the great hinge upon which public affairs muſt turn. Too much pains cannot therefore be taken to inſtruct the maſs of the people in thoſe ſentiments and virtues which will lay the foundation of a juſt way of thinking and feeling. The government of a country may do much towards correcting the errors of the public mind, by a ſyſtem of laws that militate as little as poſſible with natural juſtice and equity. Such laws by their operation will gradually lead people to an honeſt, induſtrious way of living. When this is produced, the popular ſentiment will re-act upon the government and reform its abuſes.

There is in every community a ſet of men, who make it their buſineſs to keep the people uneaſy with their rulers. By exciting an indefinite kind of clamor, they prevent thoſe calm and patient inveſtigations which might reach the true ſource of diſorders. Many motives prompt men to ſcrutinize and cenſure the conduct of public officers. Perhaps this propenſity produces, upon the whole, more good than evil. But it would be equally beneficial, and better accord with truth, if the people would divide the blame with their rulers.

My neighbor TURBIDUS charges all the calamities, which he ever feels or ſees, on the particular miſconduct of perſons in authority. He is an indolent, imprudent man, and therefore muſt be ſuppoſed poor and involved in debt, but he attributes his bad circumſtances ſolely to the government. How can one, ſays he, have money to pay debts, when taxes run ſo high, and public officers have ſuch enormous ſalaries? He loſes more by idleneſs and neglect in one week, than the government exacts of him in taxes for a whole year. Is it not to be wondered at, that this ſame Mr. TURBIDUS makes many good ſort of people, very unhappy and diſſatisfied with public affairs? So lazy and worthleſs a fellow, one would imagine, could not have any influence in ſociety. He is deſpiſed in every thing he ſays or undertakes, except when he is arraigning the meaſures of the government; and on this occaſion he ſeems to acquire ſome degree of conſequence. We ſhould therefore reſtrain our proneneſs to liſten to clamor, or we may be ſo accuſtomed to alarm, as to be off our guard when real danger approaches.

To FARMERS.

To the PHILADELPHIA COUNTY SOCIETY, *for the promotion of* AGRICULTURE *and* DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with pleaſure I communicate an experiment I lately made, to diſcover the beſt method of raiſing young hogs: Having frequently been informed that pigs would thrive beſt to be turned into a good clover field with the ſow, but which was never verified by my own obſervation, I was induced to make the following accurate experiment.

A ſow two years old, of the Engliſh and Guinea breed, had ſeven pigs; at a month old, in a ſtate proper to make good roaſters, I ſelected three of the beſt and put them with the ſow into a field of ten acres, very luxuriant with red and white clover, with ſome little timothy and blue graſs; in ſhort they could not be in better paſture, to this they had the advantage of ſhade, a fine ſpring of water to drink or wallow in at pleaſure, and the common waſh of the kitchen; their weight when turned out was 11, 12 and 13lb. the remaining four were put into a ſtable by themſelves, they had plenty of clean ſtraw and as much ſkimmed milk as they could drink, the weight of three of them was 9, 10 & 13lb. the reſult of the experiment was, that in three weeks time from their being put up, thoſe with the ſow with all the advantages abovementioned, and the milk of the ſeven, weighed 16, 17 and 19lb. the three in the ſtable, 25, 22, and 19lb. which together make 14 pounds weight in favor of the latter, to which we ſhould alſo add the four pounds againſt them when firſt put up, which added make 18lbs. ſuperior to the former.

Our farmers, in general, are too negligent of their young ſtock of every kind, it is cuſtomary for them to ſuffer the mother and young to ſhift for themſelves; all animals grow in the inverſe ratio to their age, and therefore the younger they are, the more neceſſary to give them plenty of food, if you deſire them to acquire the full growth of which their nature is capable. An animal ſtunted when young never thrives afterwards equal to thoſe which have had juſtice done them. I am ſatisfied from a little experience, that a ſtricter attention to the raiſing of our cattle and ſtock of all kinds would give us a breed on our farms equal to any in the world, and would at the ſame time add greatly to our own wealth and that of our country.

I am Gentlemen,
Your friend,
GEORGE LOGAN.

Stenton, June 25, 1789.

To the PUBLIC *in general, and the* MANUFACTURERS *of* POT *and* PEARL-ASH *in particular.*

THE price of pot and pearl-aſh for ſeveral years paſt has been much reduced, and does not afford the manufacturers a due compenſation for their trouble, beſides their being deprived of one half the profit that might be made of thoſe aſhes that are exported, called the ſecond and third qualities. It is attended with a diſadvantageous conſequence to export any of them, or to let the Engliſh import any except of the firſt quality, as they have got into a method of refining ſalts and bad pot-aſh in England of late, which has reduced the price of our firſt kind of aſhes at leaſt five pounds ſterling pr. ton, beſides the duty they demand of us. It is well known to be the greateſt branch of manufacture that we have in the five northern States, and as the duty and freight are the ſame on the ſecond and third as on the firſt quality, and we have works prepared for the purpoſe, and are ready to pay the caſh for the ſecond and third qualities, it behoves us in ſeaſon to prevent foreigners from receiving three quarters of the profits of our moſt material caſh article.

Newport, Auguſt 12, 1789.

WELLINGTON, (ENGLAND) JULY 23, 1788.

IT being now a wet ſeaſon for hay, I requeſt the following method may be recommended to farmers in general, in order to make their hay ſerviceable to their cattle, horſes, &c. No perſon, whoſe hay has been out a long time, and received much damage thereby, ſhould put it together before made dry, and the water quite out of it, and when putting together, take, to every three hundred weight of hay, one pound and a quarter of ſalt, and throw it into the rick, or hay-mow, as often as you well can, ſo that all the hay may receive the virtue from it. In the winter, the grazier will ſee the good effects, by the cattle, &c. liking the hay, and even giving it the preference to other. Wiſhing well to the public, is my motive.

N. W.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1789.

[*Debate on the Amendment of the Senate to the Bill for providing for the expences of Negociations and Treaties with the Indians, &c.*]

MR. BALDWIN obſerved, That the matter is left undetermined, whether the treaty with the Wabaſh nation is to be included in the proviſion as reduced by the Senate or not: If it is, acccording to the account given by the Governor of the Weſtern Territory of the actual expences attending treaties at which he has been preſent—it will fall very much ſhort of what will be abſolutely requiſite to enſure the object, which the Houſe appear to have in contemplation. He moved to amend the amendment, by adding theſe words, "for holding treaties with the Indians ſouth of the Ohio."

Mr. SHERMAN ſaid, that from information he had received, there was a large ſum, forty thouſand dollars, granted by the late Congreſs for the buſineſs of holding treaties, which has not been accounted for, and great part of which is now on hand: He ſuppoſed that the Senate had this in view when they made the amendment.

Mr. FITZSIMONS replied to Mr. Sherman, and obſerved, that there is ſome miſtake reſpecting the gentleman's information on the ſubject before the houſe: In order therefore that they might act underſtandingly, and obtain an accurate ſtate of facts, he moved that the amendment might lye on the table till to morrow.

Mr. SEDGWICK ſaid, when this buſineſs was before under conſideration, I was ſurprized to find the majority of the houſe in favor of the ſum then moved for, as The Preſident in his meſſage appeared to have in contemplation a treaty with the Creek nation only—and why we ſhould exceed the ſum neceſſary for that purpoſe, without any previous eſtimate, is to me perfectly incomprehenſible: To vote a ſum of money in this ſtage of the government, double to what is neceſſary for the immediate object, and when the circumſtances of our Treaſury are ſuch, that we cannot make any proviſion for the public creditors, is a very extraordinary appropriation: It very rarely happens that a government exceeds in economy—the ſum in the amendment will be amply ſufficient—and if we were to vote the largeſt ſum, we have reaſon to ſuppoſe that the buſineſs would be protracted till the whole is expended.—I hope the houſe will concur with the Senate.

Mr. SUMPTER was in favor of a concurrence, as he thought that 20000 dollars would be fully competent to the object.

Mr. MADISON replied to Mr. Sedgwick: He controverted his ſentiment with reſpect to economy, as applied to States—he doubted the aſſertion that government may not exceed in the practice of it—and he was not ſure that in the preſent inſtance it would not eventually appear, that unneceſſary additional expence was incurred by too great caution not to exceed in the grant: He ſeconded Mr. Fitzſimons' motion to defer the deciſion till to-morrow.

Mr. BOUDINOT was oppoſed to the motion—It is a principle with me (ſaid he) from which I do not mean to deviate, that in all our appropriations we ought to have ſpecial regard to the ſtate of the treaſury.—What eſtimate have we to ſhew that ſo large a ſum as 40,000 dollars is neceſſary for this buſineſs? I preſume none.—The number of Indians to be provided for, is much beyond the number requiſite to give the treaties all poſſible validity: In the former diſcuſſion of this ſubject, the gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. Sumpter) fully convinced me that ſo large a number is quite unneceſſary—We ought to conſider upon this occaſion, that ſuch large grants will influence in future appropriations.—If the ſum mentioned in the amendment ſhould be found inſufficient, the PRESIDENT will give us notice accordingly, and the deficiency may be ſupplied—but if we appropriate a ſum that is more than ſufficient in the preſent ſtate of our treaſury, we ſhall find that we ſubject ourſelves to very great inconveniences, and cannot juſtify ſuch a ſtep. I am of opinion that 20,000 dollars will be found fully ſufficient with what is now on hand: I hope therefore, that we ſhall not agree to the motion for poſtponement—the time fixed for holding the treaty is the fifteenth of September, that is faſt approaching: What would be the conſequence ſhould the warriors return home after appearing on the ground, and not find the commiſſioners there to meet them?—To loſe a ſingle day, may be attended with fatal effects.

Mr. LAURANCE was in favour of the motion for poſtponement: He wiſhed, he ſaid, that accurate information may be obtained, reſpecting ſeveral circumſtances which had been mentioned: Time muſt be allowed for this; and by to-morrow the houſe may be in poſſeſſion of ſuch facts as will enable them to act more underſtandingly in the buſineſs. I truſt Sir, ſaid he, that I am as averſe as any member in this houſe, to taking money profuſely, or unneceſſarily out of the public purſe; but this is an important ſubject: The houſe appear to be fully ſenſible of this, and therefore making ſuch proviſions as may be commenſurate to the object in the firſt inſtance, is the moſt likely way to enſure that object, and will turn out to be the moſt ſaving method in the end.

The motion for poſtponement being put, was negatived.

Mr. BALDWIN'S motion to inſert the words *ſouth of the Ohio* was then taken up.

Mr. SCOTT: It may perhaps be wondered at, Mr. Chairman, that as I live upon the frontiers, and may be ſuppoſed to know ſomething of the

nature of Indian affairs, I have been silent upon this occasion—but, Sir, it is because I have no opinion of Indian treaties—and I hope that if we vote any sum more than sufficient to support the Commissioners, and feed the Indians, while the treaty is holding, that it will be embezzled; for I consider it as the worst kind of policy, to spend a large sum of money in making presents to those savages; it never produces any solid advantages, but constantly the reverse. The Indians have reduced war and treaties to a system of commerce and traffic. By giving them presents, we make them strong to fall upon our defenceless frontiers; and it has often been found to be the case, that the arms and ammunition which they have received at a treaty of peace, have been employed to the destruction of the donors: the sum of 20000 dollars, I think, will be large enough.—I hope we shall concur with the senate.

Mr. MOORE was in sentiment with Mr. SCOT; he reprobated the system which had been adhered to, of making presents to the Indians.

Mr. BALDWIN said, in answer to Mr. SCOT, that the gentleman's observations are of a general nature; the superintendant of Indian affairs, and the secretary at war has made a statement, and it is to be supposed upon the best information he can obtain; if this is defective, if it is too much, let the particulars be pointed out in which the excess lies: His estimate states that 25000 dollars are requisite for holding treaties with the southern tribes; if this provision is intended to defray the expences of holding treaties with both *northern* and *southern* Indians, it appears demonstrable, that we shall fail for want of the means of effecting our object, in *both*.

Mr. SUMPTER observed that the number on which the estimate is founded arose from misinformation: So large a number is not necessary: such a number will not be assembled; they cannot be provided for, they would run a risk of suffering very much: I have no doubt Sir, that the business may be well done without assembling such a number, and it *will* be well done if we do not make too large provision. I hope we shall support the dignity of the United States, and let those Indians know that treaties in future shall not be violated with impunity; that we will treat with them upon generous and reciprocal terms; that while we guard them from depredations from our frontiers, they shall strictly observe the stipulations on their part. Some trifling presents may be necessary, the custom is of long standing; but extravagant and profuse presents I am opposed to; they are unnecessary. The sum of 20000 dollars, I think will be sufficient.

Mr. BALDWIN's motion being put, was negatived.

The amendment of the senate was then agreed to. *Adjourned.*

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22.

Several petitions were read and laid on the table.

Representations from the citizens of Trenton, in New-Jersey, York-Town, and Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, were presented to the House, stating the advantages they possess in soil, climate, situation, population, cultivation and buildings; and proffering their respective towns with the circumjacent territory, of ten miles, to Congress, for the permanent seat of the federal government.

The amendments to the Constitution as altered and agreed to by the House, were read.

Mr. TUCKER then proposed the following amendment in substance: That Congress shall not exercise the power of levying direct taxes, except in cases where any of the States shall refuse, or neglect to comply with their requisitions.

Mr. PAGE said, although I wish the way may be always open for every member of this house to propose amendments to the Constitution—yet as the business is so far completed with respect to the report of the committee, I think it will be best to proceed and finish this report, and in the mean time refer this to the select committee of eleven.

Mr. TUCKER: I hope, Sir, the proposition will be attended to at the present time—as the house is upon the subject, and considerable progress is made, this amendment may be added with ease, if it should be agreed to—I think it best to finish the whole business now Congress has it before them.

Mr. JACKSON opposed the proposition: I hope, Sir, that the experience we have had will be sufficient to prevent Congress ever divesting themselves of this power—This experience forcibly points out the impropriety of adopting this amendment—requisitions upon several States it is well known, tho made several years since, remain uncomplied with to this day; and no inducements in future can ever be supposed to be sufficiently operative, to induce so universal a compliance with requisitions, as to secure the public good, if a sense of common danger, war, and the facility of payment in a paper medium were not sufficient to do it: But this plan of requisitions is pregnant with difficulties of various kinds—it will excite jealousies—insurrections—and civil war, dissolve the Union, and expose us to the contempt and invasion of foreign powers: For if this power is taken from Congress, you divest the United States of the means of protecting the Union, or providing for the existence and continuation of the government.

Mr. LIVERMORE supported the motion: He said, it is more important than all that has been agreed to: This is an amendment to some purpose, and which a number of the States have particularly called for: Without some to more purpose is held out to the people, that I have the honor to represent, they will consider these as a mere musketo bite—they will not give a pinch of snuff for them all.

Mr. PAGE observed, that this proposition is one about which the warmest friends to amendments have differed in opinion: Some of them have entirely ceased urging it, and others have become the most strenuous advocates for the reverse; and now say that the government ought never to give up this power: For my part, experience has fully evinced that no dependence can be placed upon requisitions: If in a time of war, and when we made paper money by hogsheads full, they were disregarded, I have no expectation that any dependence in future can be placed in them—I shall therefore be against the proposition.

Mr. GERRY moved, that it be referred to a select committee.

Mr. TUCKER objected to this motion, he said the subject of amendments is still open—as the report of the committee is not yet completed.

Mr. GERRY advocated the object of the motion; but he did not think that object fully comprehended in the motion now before the house: He then entered into a general discussion of the question, and pointed out the consequences of the exercise of this power by the general government, as involving the annihilation of the State governments.

Mr. TUCKER: I do not see the arguments in favour of giving Congress this power in so strong a light as some gentlemen do: It will be to erect an *imperium in imperio*; which is always considered as subversive of all government. Whenever Congress shall exercise this power, it will raise commotions in the states; whereas the mode of requisitions will operate in such an easy way, by being consonant to the habits of the people, that the supplies will be sooner realized into the public treasury in this, than by the other mode. Much time must be spent in forming a uniform system of taxation, which shall operate equally and justly through all the States, if it is possible to form such a system.—It is said that requisitions have not been complied with in former times; but it is to be expected that there will not be so much difficulty in future. The requisitions will be greatly diminished by reason of the supplies from the impost; besides, should any of the States not comply, they will in that case be liable to the exercise of the power of Congress in the very heart of such States as are delinquent; this power would be so disagreeable, that the dread of it would serve to stimulate the States to an immediate and prompt compliance with the requisitions. This amendment is proposed by several of the States, and some of the most important; and for this, and other reasons which have been offered, I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Several methods of disposing of this question for the present were proposed, but the motion for its lying on the table being put and negatived, Mr. PARTRIDGE, referring to his instructions, was solicitous that this amendment should not be too suddenly decided upon, moved the previous question, which was negatived.

Mr. SEDGWICK observed, that he believed he felt the force of the instructions from his constituents which they ought to have upon his mind, and to as great a degree as other gentlemen; but Sir, said he, a government entrusted with the freedom, and the very existence of the people, ought surely to possess, in the most ample manner, the means of supporting its own existence; and as we do not know what circumstances we *may* be in, nor how necessary it may be for Congress to exercise this power, I should think it a violation of the oath I have taken to support this constitution, were I now to vote for this amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN observed that if congress should exercise this power, the taxes would be laid by the immediate representatives of the people; nor would there be any necessity for adopting one uniform method of collecting direct taxes: The several states may be accommodated by a reference to their respective modes of taxation.

The question upon the paragraph being called for from all parts of the house, the ayes and noes stand thus:

AYES.

Messrs. Burke--Coles—Floyd—Grout—Hathorn—Livermore—Van Ranselaer—Sumpter—Tucker—9.

NOES.

Messrs. Ames—Benson—Brown---Cadwallader—Carroll---Clymer---Fitzsimons—-Foster—-Gale—Gerry—Gilman—Goodhue---Hartley---Heister—Jackson—-Laurance—-Lee—-Madison—-Mathews—-Moore—Muhlenberg—-Page—Parker—Partridge—Shureman—Scott—Sedgwick—-Seney—Sherman—Sylvester—Sinnickson—-Smith (M)—Smith (S. C.)—-Stone—-Sturges—Thatcher—Trumbull—Vining—Wadsworth——39.

Mr. TUCKER then proposed some other amendments, from those proposed by the state of South-Carolina; which were severally negatived.

Mr. GERRY proposed the two following, viz.—Congress shall not establish any company or companies of merchants with exclusive privileges.—The other to prohibit the officers of the general government from accepting any title of nobility from any foreign power. These were both negatived.

Mr. BENSON introduced a resolution to this purport: Resolved by the house of representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that the following amendments to the constitution of the United States having been agreed to by two thirds of both houses, be submitted to the legislatures of the several states; which when ratified in whole or in part by three fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as parts of said constitution. This resolution was referred to a committee, consisting of Mr. BENSON, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. SEDGWICK, who were directed to arrange the said amendments, and report.

Mr. GOODHUE moved that the report of the joint committee on the adjournment be made the order of the day on Monday next: Passed in the affirmative.

The committee on the part of the house appointed to confer with the senate on their amendment to the treasury bill being called on to report, Mr. MADISON reported verbally, that the committee had met and conferred upon the subject; that the members on the part of the senate stated the reasons on which their amendment was founded; which not being satisfactory to the committee on the part of the house, they then submitted certain propositions to the committee of the senate, who on their part offered none: Mr. MADISON further reported that it is the opinion of the committee on the part of the house, that it would not be best for the house to recede from their disagreement.

A petition was presented from the inhabitants of the town of Alexandria, setting forth that a certain clause in the collection bill operates unequally upon the citizens of that port, and praying for alteration therein. Laid on the table.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24.

A memorial from the inhabitants of George Town, on Patowmac, was introduced by Mr. CARROL, which being read, was refered, with a petition from the inhabitants of Alexandria, to a committee, consisting of Messrs CARROL, LEE, and GOODHUE.

Mr. MADISON presented a petition from JOHN HURT, a CHAPLAIN in the late Southern army, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. FITZSIMONS of the committee appointed to bring in a bill for establishing the salaries of the officers in the executive departments, brought in a report which was read the first time.

The salaries proposed in the bill are as follow:

To the Secretary of the treasury.	5000 Dollars.
Secretary of foreign affairs	3500
Secretary of the department of war	2500
Comptroller	2000
Auditor	1500
Treasurer	1600
Register	1250
SuperIntendant of Indian affairs	1000
Governor of the Western Territory	1000
Assistant to the secretary of the Treasury	1600
Chief clerk to the secretary of foreign affairs	800
Chief clerk in the war department	600

The committee appointed to arrange the amendments agreed to by the house, and to prepare a resolution as a preamble to the same, made report: The resolution is the same brought in yesterday—which was accepted. The amendments as arranged were then read.

The order of the day on the report of the joint committee on an adjournment was moved for.

Mr. VINING was opposed to taking up this report: He observed, that it appeared absurd to go into a discussion of the question at this moment—it would necessarily involve a great deal of debate and loss of time, and would counteract the object of gentlemen entirely, while so many important subjects were yet undecided, which must be attended to and finished, previous to a recess: He moved for a postponement, in order to take up the Treasury Bill.

Mr. HARTLEY observed, that the gentleman's remarks furnished the best argument for coming to a determination upon the adjournment at the present time, as it was the best way to confine the attention of the house to the essentials, which claimed their immediate notice and decision.

Mr. SEDGWICK advocated taking up the report immediately: He contended that it would expedite the public business, and (he observed) his observation was founded on experience; when the time is once fixed, and gentlemen are fully impressed with the importance of dispatching business in a given time, he had known as much transacted in the assembly of Massachusetts in ONE week, and as well done as had been before in THREE. He further observed that many gentlemen were anxious to go home; that the sickly season was approaching, and that if an adjournment does not take place, the members will be thinned off so that in all probability a much less number than the present will be left to do the business.

Mr. VINING's motion was withdrawn.

Mr. MADISON proposed the following resolution, viz. Resolved, That when this house does adjourn on the —— of Sept. next, they will adjourn to the first Monday in December next.

Mr. SCOTT objected to this: He said it was too short a period—it would not admit of the members who lived at the extreme parts of the Union going home and returning again by the time mentioned.

Mr. LIVERMORE also objected to it; and proposed to adjourn on the First day of September.

Mr. GOODHUE said, that he believed, that gentlemen who talked of adjourning the first of September, did not wish for any adjournment at all: He contended for a short adjournment as proposed by ther esolution: Some relaxation from business is necessary: It is also expedient to consult our constituents: Some alterations may be necessary in the laws we have enacted: We can judge better of that necessity from observation, and conversation in our respective States.

Mr. AMES supported the motion, and proposed to fill the blank with 22d which was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. SUMPTER objected to the shortness of the time of adjournment: The business now before us cannot be completed (said he) if we may judge by what has already taken place: The recess will be so short, that none of the advantages to be derived from consult-

ing our conſtituents can be realized by thoſe from a remote diſtance. Short receſſes are attended with great expence, and we cannot give a ſuitable account of our conduct in adjourning for ſo ſhort a time, and leaving ſo much buſineſs unfiniſhed: Gentlemen talk of their private concerns—I believe no member has made a greater proportionable ſacrifice than I have; but the public good is to be chiefly regarded: Our own affairs ought not to influence us: I hope ſome plan of accommodation will take place.

Mr. AMES introduced the foregoing reſolution in the following form, viz. That the Preſident of the Senate and Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, do adjourn the reſpective Houſes of Congreſs on the 22d of September next, to meet on the firſt Monday in December next.

Mr. JACKSON obſerved, that the time was too ſhort; it will not admit of the members who come from a diſtance, conſulting their conſtituents, and ſo far the advantage of an adjournment will be loſt: Let us view the matter in another point of light, Alarms have gone forth reſpecting the compenſations—this will increaſe thoſe alarms, for a very great expence, it will be ſaid, is needleſsly incurred: If we ſit two months longer, we ſhall ſo far complete the public buſineſs, as to ſupercede the neceſſity of meeting in December: I think the adjournment ought to be to the firſt Monday in March, and the Conſtitution will warrant this: Mutual conceſſions for the accommodation of all, ought to be made: At the time propoſed the cold ſeaſon will be advanced—ice and ſnow will prevent gentlemen at the eaſtward and northward from attending to their private buſineſs—hence that ſeaſon will be adapted to their convenience; but let us look to the members from the ſouthward—it ought to be conſidered that their relaxed conſtitutions will be greatly expoſed by the ſevere cold of this northern climate; beſides it will then be their buſy ſeaſon for planting, &c. Some conceſſions ought to be made: The ſouthern members would ſooner forfeit their ſeats in this houſe, than be obliged to come here in the winter: This will operate to deprive the remote parts of the Union of their repreſentation: I move therefore that the time be extended to the firſt of March.

Mr. GERRY was oppoſed to ſo ſhort an adjournment: He ſtated the expence that would attend it, and made it 20000 dollars, a ſum that would pay Congreſs for fifty days attendance: This he obſerved, rendered it demonſtrable that it is moſt prudent for Congreſs to continue the ſeſſion, and finiſh the buſineſs. If it is abſolutely neceſſary for any particular gentleman to go home, leave may be granted. I truſt, ſaid he, that there is no one that thinks himſelf of ſo much conſequence, that the government cannot proceed without him, or that Congreſs thinks ſo, if they ſhould, when ſuch a member departs, the public buſineſs muſt ſtand ſtill: Reference has been had to out-door converſation, and we are cautioned to beware of exciting public clamor; but, Sir, I truſt that ideas of this kind are not to influence in the deliberations of this aſſembly, or deter us from deciding what we think is juſt and beſt.

Mr. JACKSON ſaid, that he was ſurpriſed to hear a gentleman cautioning the houſe againſt being influenced by popular clamor, and the opinion of people without doors, eſpecially as that gentleman has within a fortnight paſt, raiſed more bugbears from that ſource than all the houſe beſides.

Mr. GERRY made ſome reply to Mr. JACKSON, which was not heard diſtinctly.

Mr. BOUDINOT ſaid, that he ſuppoſed that the time between this and the adjournment will be ſufficient to complete the organization of the judiciary and executive departments. The adjournment will in the common courſe of events, allow the members from Georgia three or four weeks at home: A ſhort receſs is abſolutely neceſſary: A long one will be highly injurious.

Mr. VINING recapitulated a number of articles, now pending before Congreſs, upon which it is preſumed, ſaid he, that it is not neceſſary to conſult our conſtituents: We already know their ſentiments: This buſineſs muſt abſolutely be attended to, and completed previous to a receſs: I am oppoſed to the motion for adjourning till March; but on a conciliatory plan will move for the firſt of January.

Mr. TUCKER ſaid, I conceive that the buſineſs is taken up wrong; the reſolution propoſed is entirely improper: It puts it in the power of the Speaker, in caſe the ſenate concur, to adjourn the Houſe on *that* day, let circumſtances be what they may: This is unprecedented, and cannot be agreed to.

Mr. JACKSON called for the previous queſtion on Mr. AMES' motion—and on the queſtion, Shall the main queſtion now be put? it paſſed in the affirmative.

The main queſtion then being put, it alſo paſſed in the affirmative, by a large majority.

The amendment of the Senate to the Treaſury Bill, was taken into conſideration: And Mr. MADISON of the committee of conference made a verbal report, as mentioned in Saturday's ſketch.

Mr. VINING moved, that the houſe ſhould now adhere to their diſagreement to the amendment of the ſenate.

Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. PAGE, and Mr. GERRY made a few obſervations againſt the motion, which however was carried in the affirmative.

The houſe then went into a committee of the whole on the judiciary Bill—Mr. BOUDINOT in the chair.

Mr. BENSON moved, that the word "Federal" in the preamble ſhould be ſtruck out, which was voted in the affirmative

Mr. LIVERMORE moved that the word "four" before "judges" be ſtruck out and *three* inſerted.

Mr. SEDGWICK was in favour of the word *four*, the points to be diſcuſſed and ſettled by the judges are of the firſt magnitude. It is a moſt deſirable object, ſaid he, to have it determined by the moſt reſpectable authority, *what is law*.

Mr. JACKSON ſaid that the number ſhould be either increaſed or diminiſhed; for when they are equally divided, no deciſion can be had: He was therefore in favour of ſtriking out the words.

Mr. Sedgwick adverted to the courts in Great Britain, where there were four judges, and where no difficulties had been experienced.

Mr. JACKSON ſaid that we were not bound to follow the cuſtom of the Britiſh courts, where it was liable to exception. The queſtion on ſtriking out the words was loſt.

Mr. LIVERMORE moved another amendment which was not ſeconded.

Mr. BURKE moved that "chief juſtice" ſhould be ſtruck out; it is a concomitant of royalty, ſaid he. It was obſerved by Mr. BENSON, that this is a proviſion of the conſtitution; Mr. BURKE withdrew his motion upon this information.

Mr. TUCKER moved to ſtrike out the whole clauſe, dividing the United States into diſtricts for the purpoſe of inſtituting inferior federal courts. He ſaid that the ſtate courts are fully competent to purpoſes for which theſe courts are to be created; and that they will be a burthenſome and uſeleſs expence: Seconded by Mr. SUMPTER.

Mr. LIVERMORE ſaid he was not in favour of ſtriking out the whole clauſe; he wiſhed to have the United States divided into diſtricts, but he concurred in the other idea of the gentleman; he wiſhed for all the diſtricts, except Kentucky, to be eſtabliſhed for the ſake of eſtabliſhing a court of Admiralty in each; authorized not only to take cognizance of all marine concerns, but alſo of all ſeizures.

Mr. TUCKER ſaid he did not move to ſtrike out the diſtricts to prevent the eſtabliſhment of admiralty courts; he was in favour of ſuch courts; but he preſumed the ſtates compoſe ſufficient diſtricts. The motion was negatived.

It was then moved, by Mr. LIVERMORE to ſtrike out the words "one to be called Kentucky diſtrict." He obſerved that as the matters would be chiefly of a marine nature that would come under the cognizance of theſe courts, Kentucky would, from its ſituation, have nothing to do with ſuch matters; and to eſtabliſh ſuch courts there will be a needleſs expence. This was negatived.

Mr. LIVERMORE moved that the whole paragraph reſpecting eſtabliſhing diſtrict courts ſhould be ſtruck out. This eſtabliſhing diſtrict courts, ſaid he, to hold four ſeſſions annually, will lead to the neceſſity of eſtabliſhing a new ſyſtem of juriſprudence for the United States; it will be eſtabliſhing two diſtinct ſyſtems of judicial proceedings; one muſt finally deſtroy the other. It is a prevailing opinion that law and courts are an abridgement of liberty; this is a ſentiment with a great many, and it will not be wiſe to excite an increaſe of ſuch ideas. I do conceive theſe courts are unneceſſary; we have courts already fully ſufficient for all the purpoſes for which theſe courts are to be eſtabliſhed; and appeals may be made to the ſupreme federal court. We ſhall prejudice the people againſt the government; we have impoſed duties of impoſt, and are raiſing revenue upon them: now if in addition to this we create uſeleſs courts, with a new ſet of judges, ſheriffs or marſhalls, clerks, conſtables, &c. will it not be conſidered as laying a heavy and unneceſſary additional burthen? We muſt alſo erect a new ſet of goals; for we cannot put the criminals and priſoners to be tried by theſe courts, into the county goals.

The juries, judges, &c. &c. will be a great and uſeleſs expence; and theſe courts will have a tendency to create univerſal uneaſineſs among the people.

Committe roſe and reported progreſs.

Mr. STONE aſked leave of abſence from 1ſt Sept. Granted.

Mr. SYLVESTER aſked leave of abſence for three weeks. Granted. *Adjourned.*

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25.

The bill for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the officers in the executive departments was read a ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole, to be taken up on Friday next.

The report of the committee on the elections of New-Jerſey is made the order of the day for Monday next.

In committee of the whole, Mr. BOUDINOT in the chair.

The bill to provide for the ſafe keeping of the acts, records and great ſeal of the United States, &c. was taken into conſideration. This bill ſtates that the department of "foreign affairs" ſhall be denominated THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, to which a variety of duties of a domeſtic nature are to be annexed, and the principal officer therein to be denominated THE SECRETARY OF STATE. Conſiderable progreſs was made in the diſcuſſion: ſeveral clauſes were altered, and others ſtruck out; but the time not admitting of its completion, the committee roſe, and the chairman reported progreſs.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate by Mr. SECRETARY OTIS, informing the honourable houſe, that they concurred in the reſolution for fixing the time of adjournment. Alſo that the ſenate had receded from that part of their amendment to the treaſury bills to which the houſe had diſagreed. *Adjourned.*

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, MAY 5, 1789.

CHINA TRADE.

In a Foreign Journal juſt publiſhed, it appears, the number of ſhips arrived in the road of Wampo, near China, laſt year, amount to ſixty-five, viz. Fifty-one Engliſh, five Dutch, three French, two Swediſh, two Americans, one Pruſſian, and one Italian.—Twelve European ſhips arrived at Macao, viz. Five Engliſh, four Portugueſe, two French, and one Auſtrian.

In 1756, the trade of China employed only 15 ſhips in all, viz. Six Dutch, five Engliſh, one French, one Dane, one Swede, and one Pruſſian. The Chineſe profit by this encreaſe very well; but the Europeans will probably be ruined by it—as they are obliged to buy with ready ſpecie.

Tea, which then ſold for 24½ tales the pecul, now ſells for 36 tales; and the Engliſh have contributed to lay this burthen upon the other Europeans; for not being provided with money ſufficient to carry their trade on, they have bought on credit, and given bills to the Chineſe on the Eaſt-India Company.—The Chineſe, eager for money, charge the bills at 15 and 16 per cent. loſs to make up for which they raiſe the price of all their merchandize proportionably, and thus recover what they appear to have loſt.

JUNE 10. On the 12th of May, Marſhal Laudohn appeared at the head of the Imperial army, in Croatia.

Next day he ſent a letter to the Turkiſh Pachas and Commandants, propoſing a milder treatment of priſoners on both ſides, and eſpecially that the Auſtrian priſoners ſhould not be mutilated, as he muſt make uſe of repriſals.—But the Turks will not pay any regard to his propoſals.

A letter from Ancona mentions, that the Ruſſian fleet has deſtroyed the firſt diviſion of the Turkiſh fleet, near the port of Warna.

Diſpatches are received from Sir Robert Ainſlie, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, which confirm the accounts that the Sublime Porte, under the new Sultan, is preparing to proſecute the war againſt Ruſſia and her ally with the utmoſt vigor; but that they are endeavoring to cultivate the beſt underſtanding with all the other chriſtian powers.

JUNE 15. The Duke of Normandy, has been declared Dauphin by the King of France.

The Court of Denmark has received the anſwer of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, in reſpect to the mediation of our Court, and that of Pruſſia, to prevent the Danes from acting hoſtilely towards Sweden. The anſwer is ſaid to be, "that her Majeſty conſiders Denmark to be bound by every principle of honor, to ſupport its treaty with Ruſſia, that ſhe has full right to rely on its being fulfilled with alacrity, and that Denmark ſhould furniſh the aſſiſtance agreed upon between the two powers, particularly the ſuccours by ſea, as no juſt reaſon had, or could be aſſignad for a breach of faith and promiſe."

JUNE 18. Tueſday the Marquis de la Luzerne, ambaſſador from the court of France, delivered to the duke of Leeds copies of letters written by his moſt Chriſtian majeſty to the Britiſh court, on the death of the Dauphin.——The mourning in France is to laſt only ten weeks; conſequently it will be but of ſhort duration here.

CHALESTON, AUGUST 10.

Late accounts from Cuba inform, that the port of Havanna is open for the importation of ſlaves in the veſſels of all nations, and that the ports of Principe and St. Jago were alſo to be open for the ſame purpoſe in a few days, under certain reſtrictions, the purport of which were daily expected to be announced by a proclamation at the Havanna. This ſtep is taken to encourage two merchants of Liverpool, who have promiſed to give Spain a monopoly of the ſlave trade, if Great-Britain throws it up.

To our knowledge of America, a large and valuable addition may ſoon be expected, for ſeveral of the inhabitants of Canada had the ſpirit, about two years ſince, to ſend at their own expence, different perſons to traverſe that vaſt continent, from the weſtward to the oppoſite ſhore.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 20.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congreſs to his friend in this city, dated Auguſt 17th

"In accepting ſeats here, it was a reaſonable expectation that ſo much free-will would have been left as that without being queſtioned, reviled and threatened, we might in a dollar matter at leaſt have determined on our own judgment. Any proof to the contary will ſerve to correct our notions as to the reſpect and honor ſuppoſed to be annxed to them. I believe ſincerely that Congreſs have been directed by other motives than a care of their own intereſt or diſregard of the public money in the late determination reſpecting ſalaries and wages.

"High emoluments do not in themſelves, it is true, make a government reſpectable; but their tendency is certainly to bring reſpectable men into it. The competition for places is always in an inverſe ratio of its benefits, contrary to the hypotheſis of ſome politicians. Be the worth of an office £.1000 a year the candidates will be few and reſpectable—ſet the ſame at £. 100 the applicants will be as ten to one; and perhaps as mean as numerous. It is a conſciouſneſs of pretenſions, not common to many, that generally incites to high claims. This principle, I ſuppoſe, was kept in view, but after all what has been done under it? I believe no calculation will juſtify an opinion that any man's fortune will be made—let us try—after the firſt year it will be impoſſible to employ more than 60 or 70 days in the public buſineſs—the amount for a repreſentative then will be

70 days at 6 dollars	420
The average milage	140
	560—£. 210

out of which he may with economy ſave £. 110—to compenſate, if a profeſſional man, the loſs of patients or clients riſqued by the chaſm in his buſineſs—or if a merchant the greater riſque of loſs in crazing his brain with politics—or if a man merely of fortune, to make up thoſe deficiencies which always follow even tranſient neglects of his affairs. When prudence and not enthuſiaſm ſhall govern, as it generally will do—to ſtay at home or leave it, will be a queſtion of leſs difficult debate, than it has been during the preſent year. As to the Speaker it is ſuppoſed he is to keep a publick table. The clerk muſt have induſtry, profeſſional ſkill and ability, and muſt give the whole year to his buſineſs, in and out of ſeſſion—He ought to be as reſpectable as any practiſing attorney whatever, and with ſuch qualities to go to market, he might perhaps make a better bargain with the world at large. The door-keeper is, out of his three dollars, to pay a herd of ſatellites with brooms, bruſhes and wheelbarrows, and ſo on.

"I believe my friend the object is not obtained even by this extravagant vote and that after a ſhort time Congreſs may be filled by ſingle men and unſucceſsful profeſſors in every branch of buſineſs—thoſe to whom as I ſaid before a trifle abroad will be better than nothing at home, and to whom indeed any ſpot is equally a home."

Now that Congress have entered on the ſubject of amendments to the conſtitution, ſays correſpondent, and as the avowed purpoſes of amending it are ſtill further to ſecure the rights of the people, and to remove the fears of thoſe who are diſſatisfied with it in its preſent form, one important amendment which has not yet been ſuggeſted might be made—Inſtead of leaving it in the power of Congreſs to fix *their own wages*, let the conſtitution do it for them. Let them be allowed a reaſonable compenſation for their ſervices; but ſuffer them not to riot on the ruins of their country, or to draw from the treaſury enormous ſums, ſuch as are inconſiſtent with republican economy—inconſiſtent with republican liberty—and ſuch as are glaringly inconſiſtent with the honor and juſtice of the United States, while the ſervices of her citizens, in the late war, are ſuffered to go unrewarded, while her foreign and domeſtic creditors are not even paid the intereſt of that money which they generouſly lent her in the hour of diſtreſs.—If none of theſe reaſons are ſufficient to come in competition with the *Epicurean entertainments* of gentlemen in Congreſs let them ſurvey that poverty which pervades every part of their country.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 26.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

It is a moſt excellent obſervation of an Hon. Gentleman, that certain abuſes are more likely to take place under the State governments, than under the general government.—This remark is founded on facts and an intimate acquaintance with human nature—It is to be regretted therefore, that there are not more reſtrictions impoſed upon the individual governments by the conſtitution to ſecure the equal rights of the people.

Is it not aſtoniſhing that the only idea of abuſe of power which ſome perſons ſeem to apprehend, is from the general government? And therefore, to uſe the expreſſion of another Hon. Gentleman, "the Talons of the Eagle muſt be pared," when in retracing a few pages of *very modern* hiſtory, we find that individual States have been guilty of *ſtretches of power* and acts of oppreſſion, which ſhould the general government be ſo abandoned and infatuated as to commit, would immediately produce another revolution.

A correſpondent who heard the debates of the national repreſentatives yeſterday, on the ſubject of the final authentication of bills, perceived that a diverſity of opinions prevailed on that point. It it undoubtedly of importance that this ſhould be performed with ſolemnity, and attended with certainty. To combine both theſe objects, what better expedient can be ſuggeſted, than for the Preſident to attend about the cloſe of each ſeſſion, in the preſence of both houſes, and recognize his ſignature and approbation? For this purpoſe the heads of the acts could be recited by the ſecretary or clerk, and the Preſident could in this ſolemn manner, acknowledge his aſſent. This would give a dignity to the laws, and contribute to impreſs the public mind with veneration and reſpect for legiſlative proceedings.

The proſperity of a government depends very much on the fidelity and exertions of executive officers. It has been found neceſſary in all governments to make ſuch liberal proviſion as to excite a degree of competition. This brings forward the ableſt candidates, and begets a watchfulneſs over the conduct of the officers in the various departments.

We are informed that a meeting was lately held in Philadelphia, of the principal ſchoolmaſters and inſtructors of youth; to deliberate and fix upon ſome uniform method of teaching our vernacular language—a ſub-committee was appointed to determine upon ſome grammar extant, or to prepare and report a ſyſtem for general uſe: This committee we are further informed, reported in favor of adopting Mr. WEBSTER'S.

The collector of Boſton diſtrict has ordered, that none but American paper be uſed in the Cuſtom-Houſe of *that* place.

N. B. Mr. MADISON'S *obſervations in committee of the whole, under the 18th. amendment, were made after the motion to inſert the word "expreſsly" as moved by Mr.* GERRY *in the houſe. The inſertion of that word was the queſtion agitated in the Convention of Virginia, to which Mr.* MADISON *referred: See No.* 38.

☞ *The Eſſays on coins, weights, and meaſures for the United States which have appeared in this paper, were taken from the* PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY, *publiſhed by Mr.* D. HUMPHREYS.

ARRIVALS. NEW-YORK.

Saturday	Schooner Adonis, Durham, St. Vincents.
	Sloop Polly, Bartlet, Wilmington,
Sunday	Brig Betſy, Colley, Boſton.
Monday	Brig Betty, Mitchell, Halifax.
	Sloop Commerce, Muſſin, Quebec.
	Schooner Catherine, Willſon, Shelburne,
	Sloop Experiment, Whitney, St. Martin's.
Tueſday,	Snow St. Nicholas, Melida, Bilboa.
	Brig Recovery, Macey, Dunkirk.
	Schooner Eagle, Jackways, Shelburne.

THE RIGHT CONSTITUTION OF A COMMONWEALTH EXAMINED.

(CONTINUATION.)

A SEVENTH reason, why a people qualified with a due and orderly ſucceſſion of their ſupreme aſſemblies, are the beſt keepers of their own liberties is, "becauſe, as in other forms, thoſe "perſons only have acceſs to government who are apt to ſerve "the luſt and will of the prince, or elſe are parties or "compliers with ſome popular faction; ſo in this form of "government by the people, the door of dignity ſtands open "to all, without exception, that aſcend thither by ſteps of "worth and virtue: the conſideration whereof hath this noble "effect in free ſtates, that it edges men's ſpirits with an active em- "ulation, and raiſeth them to a lofty pitch of deſign and action."

This is a maſs of popular aſſertions, either hazarded at random, or, if aimed at a point, very little guarded by the love of truth. It is no more true, that in other forms thoſe perſons *only* have acceſs to government who are apt to ſerve the luſt and will of a prince or a faction, than it is that, in our author's form, thoſe only would obtain elections who will ſerve the luſts and wills of the moſt idle, vicious, and abandoned of the people, at the expence of the labour, wealth, and reputation of the moſt induſtrious, virtuous, and pious. The door of dignity, in ſuch governments, is ſo far from ſtanding open to all of worth and virtue, that, if the executive and judicial powers are managed in it, virtue and worth will ſoon be excluded. In abſolute monarchy the road to preferment may lie open to all. In an ariſtocracy, the way of promotion may be open to all, and all offices in the executive department, as in the army, navy, courts of juſtice, foreign embaſſies, revenues, &c. may be filled from any claſs of the people. In a mixed government, conſiſting of three branches, all offices ever will be open, for when the popular branch is deſtined expreſsly to defend the rights of the people, it is not probable they will ever conſent to a law which ſhall exclude any claſs of their conſtituents. In this kind of government, indeed, the chance for merit to prevail is greater than in any other. The executive having the appointment to all offices, and the miniſters of that executive being reſponſible for every exerciſe of their power, they are more cautious; they are reſponſible to their maſter for the recommendations they give, and to the nation and its repreſentatives for the appointments that are made: Whereas a ſingle repreſentative aſſembly is accountable to nobody. If it is admitted that each member is accountable to his conſtituents for the vote he gives, what is the penalty? No other than not to vote for him at the next election. And what puniſhment is that? His conſtituents neither know nor care any thing about offices or officers but ſuch as lie within the limits of their pariſh; and let him vote right or wrong about all others, he has equally their thanks and future votes. What can the people of the cities, counties, boroughs, and corporations in England know of the characters of all the generals, admirals, ambaſſadors, judges, and biſhops, whom they never ſaw, nor perhaps heard of?

But was there never a Sully, Colbert, Maleſherbes, Turgot or Neckar, called to power in France? nor a Burleigh, nor a Pitt in England? Was there never a Camillus appointed by a Senate, nor a De Ruyter, Van Tromp, nor a De Witt by an ariſtocratical body? When a writer is not careful to confine himſelf to truth, but allows himſelf a latitude of affirmation and denial, merely addreſſed to an ignorant populace, there is no end of ingenuity in invention. In this caſe his object was to run down an exiled king and a depreſſed nobility; and it muſt be confeſſed he is not very delicate in his means. There are, in truth, examples innumerable of excellent generals, admirals, judges, ambaſſadors, biſhops, and all other officers and magiſtrates appointed by monarchs, abſolute as well as limited, and by hereditary ſenates; excellent appointments have been alſo made by popular aſſemblies: but candour muſt allow, that very weak, injudicious, and unfortunate choices have been ſometimes made by ſuch aſſemblies too. But the beſt appointments for a courſe of time have invariably been made in mixed governments. The "active emulation" in free ſtates is readily allowed: but it is not leſs active, leſs general, or leſs lofty, in deſign or action, in mixed governments than in ſimple ones, even ſimple democracies, or thoſe which approach neareſt to their deſcription: And the inſtances alledged from the Roman hiſtory are full proofs of this.

"During the vaſſalage of the Romans under kings, we read "not of any notable exploits, but find them confined within a "narrow compaſs; oppreſſed at home, and ever and anon ready "to be ſwallowed up by their enemies." It is really impoſſible to gueſs where this author learnt his hiſtory. The reigns of the kings are a complete confutation of his aſſertions. The vaſſalage was to the nobles, if to any body, under the kings. The kings were friends and fathers of the people in general. If the people were oppreſſed at home, it was by the patricians; but they appear to have been much leſs oppreſſed than they were under the ariſtocracy which ſucceeded the abolition of monarchy as our author himſelf confeſſes. "But when the people were made free, indeed, "and were admitted into a ſhare and intereſt in the government, as "well as the great ones, then it was that their power began to "exceed the bounds of Italy, and aſpire towards that prodigi- "ous empire." Was Rome ever a free ſtate, according to our author's idea of a free ſtate? Were the people ever governed by a ſucceſſion of ſovereign power in their aſſemblies? Was not the ſenate the real ſovereign, through all the changes, from Romulus to Julius Cæſar? When the tribunes were inſtituted, the people obtained a check upon the ſenate, but not a balance. The utmoſt that can with truth be ſaid is, that it was a mixed government compoſed of three powers; the monarchical in the kings or conſuls, the ariſtocratical in the ſenate, and the democratical in the people and their tribunes, with the principal ſhare and real ſovereignty in the ſenate. The mixture was unequal, and the balance inadequate; but it was this mixture, with all its imperfections, that "edged men's ſpirits with an active emulation, and raiſed "them to a lofty pitch of deſign and action." It was in conſequence of this compoſition, that "their thoughts and power be- "gan to exceed the bounds of Italy, and aſpire towards that pro- "digious empire." In ſuch a mixture, where the people have a ſhare, and "the road to preferment lies plain to every man, no "public work is done, nor any conqueſt made, but every man "thinks he does and conquers for himſelf," in ſome degree. But this ſentiment is as vivid and active, ſurely, where the people have an equal ſhare with the ſenate, as where they have only an imperfect check by their tribunes. When our author advances, "that it was not alliance, nor friendſhip, nor faction, nor rich- "es that could advance men," he affirms more than can be proved from any period of the Roman or any other hiſtory. If he had contented himſelf with ſaying, that theſe were not excluſive or principal cauſes of advancement, it would have been as great a panegyric as any nation at any period has deſerved. Knowlege, valour, and virtue, were *often* prefered above them all; and, if we add, *generally*, it is as much as the truth will bear. Our author talks of a preference of virtuous poverty; but there was no moment in the Roman, or any other hiſtory, when poverty, however virtuous, was prefered for its own ſake. There have been times and countries when poverty was not an inſuperable objection to the employment of a man in the higheſt ſtations; but an abſolute love of poverty, and a preference of a man for that attribute alone, never exiſted out of the imaginations of enthuſiaſtic writers.

From the DAILY ADVERTISER.

SKETCH OF THE "PHILOSOPHY OF HOUSE KEEPING."

Addreſſed by Doctor MITCHELL *to Miſs* S——.

IN many parts of the country, BREAD OF A BAD QUALITY is ſo commonly eaten in families, that it ſeems ſurpriſing why the people do not learn the art of making it better. The grand faults are two—1. IN MANUFACTURING THE FLOUR, which muſt neceſſarily be bad, if the wheat is foul, the millſtones ill ſet, or the bran imperfectly boulted out. 2. IN MAKING THE BREAD, where the beſt flour may be ſpoiled by lazineſs in kneading, by lack of fixed air, and by an half heated oven.

When I was engaged the other day in taking care of my harveſt, I put into my mouth a few grains of wheat and chewed them; as I ground them to pieces between my teeth, the pulp, ſtirred about by the motion of my jaws, and mixed with the ſpittle was made to ſeparate into *three* different parts: at firſt a ſubtle powder was diſengaged from the maſs, and diffuſed through the fluid, tinging it with a white hue, and when left at reſt, falling to the bottom in the form of *ſtarch*: after this ſome ſcaly huſks were ſet looſe, that were taſteleſs and harſh, and compoſed of the outer covering of the ſeeds, being evidently the *bran*; and laſtly, a quantity of dough was left behind, which was thick, viſcid, ropy, tough, and elaſtic, and by drying became gluey, hard and brittle, conſiſting of *paſte*, or the glutinous part of the meal. I perſuaded myſelf that this analyſis was a fair one, and that for theſe experiments the human mouth was preferable to all the artificial chemical apparatus in the world. Thus it appeared that wheat, the grain affording the beſt bread, conſiſted of *ſtarch*, *bran* and *paſte*.

But here you will be ready to aſk, what a young lady has to do with the analyſis of wheat and chemical experiments? Have a little patience and you ſhall be informed. It may ſoon happen that you will become the miſtreſs of a family, and then may find it conſiſtent both with œconomy and prudence to have an eye to domeſtic affairs. You may perhaps at that time recollect with ſome degree of ſatisfaction, theſe hints, calculated to aſſiſt you in providing wholeſome food for your houſehold, and in preſerving the ſerenity of your temper, in ſpite of the miſconduct of Bakers.

The fault of the firſt claſs, that is, in the manufacturing of flour muſt be prevented by the farmer and miller, chaff ſhould be removed by the fan; duſt by winnowing, and cockle, drips, rye &c. by ſkreening; beſides, I have remarked at the Albion mills near London, that wheat to be made perfectly clean, is bruſhed, waſhed and kiln dried. The operations of grinding and boulting make fine the parts, mix them mechanically together, and ſeparate the *bran* from the *ſtarch* and *paſte*.

As to the faults of the ſecond claſs, that is of making the bread, you will naturally be led by the principles laid down, to avoid them. Hence may be aſſigned the reaſon why biſcuit and unlevened bread of all ſorts, made by mixture with water alone, is ſo dry, hard and ſolid; becauſe the paſte throughout the maſs when moiſtened, attracts the ſtarch, and on the evaporation of the water, they bind and cement more firmly together. In like manner you can explain why they ought to be kneaded; to the end that the two ingredients now joined with water may be brought into chemical union, and be more intimately blended together. And hence it may be underſtood why ſome bread after baking, ſhortly becomes ill taſted, and on breaking exhibits ſlender threads reaching from piece to piece, like cobwebs; becauſe through deficient kneading, the ſtarch is not well incorporated with the paſte, which remaining in conſiderable maſſes by itſelf throughout a moiſt loaf ſoon ferments and ſpoils. Why are barm, yeaſt, leaven and other like ſubſtances neceſſary to raiſe fermentation in bread? It is not neceſſary that bread undergo fermentation in order to be good, but it is ſimply requiſite that a quantity of fixed air ſhould be extricated to raiſe and puff it up; this divides and parts aſſunder the dough, and renders it porous and ſoft, prevents exceſſive toughneſs and hardneſs, and makes the bread eaſy to be broken, cut and eaten; further, fixed air, although a poiſon, when applied to the organs of ſmell and reſpiration, is an agreeable ſtimulous when taken into the ſtomach, and may operate when an ingredient in bread, juſt as it does in porter and other malt liquors. What good does pot-aſh do in cakes? Pot-aſh contains a great portion of fixed air, which is ſet at liberty by the heat neceſſary to bake the cake, and therefore pot-aſh ſupercedes the uſe of fermenting mixtures.—How is the water of the Saratoga ſpring uſeful? In the ſame manner, the water decompoſed by the heat, lets go the fixed air, which inſinuates itſelf into part of the bread and cauſes it to be light and ſpungy. For what reaſon are holes pricked into loaves of bread? The heat of the oven not only ſets free a large quantity of fixed air, but alſo greatly rarifies it; if therefore there is no outlet given to it, the loaf would be burſt in an unſightly manner, or an extenſive bliſter would be formed beneath the upper cruſt, to the damage of the bread. Why is a moderate degree of heat neceſſary to prepare bread for the oven? The component parts of bread as has been ſaid ought to act upon each other and become chemically aſſimilated, and there can be no chemical action of bodies without heat. Whence does it happen that bread made of cornell and the branny part of wheat is ſo courſe, ſo apt to crumble, and ſo deſtitute of nouriſhment? Pure bran contains very little more of nutricious matter than ſaw-duſt, on which account it becomes fit to be eaten only in proportion to the quantity of ſtarch and paſte mixed with it; but theſe are chiefly ſifted out when cornell is manufactured; therefore bread made of ſuch matter muſt be defective in fineneſs, coheſion and nutriment. To what is it owing then that other kinds of grain, although capable of being made into bread, fall ſo far ſhort of wheat in goodneſs? The general cauſe of this ſeems to be that Indain-corn, barley, rice, oats and buck-wheat have too ſmall a proportion of *paſte* in their compoſition, and conſiſt almoſt wholly of *bran* and *ſtarch*; now when the bran comes to be ſeparated, and the ſtarch left alone, it is not to be wondered at, that the bread made of it ſhould be inferior in quality, ſince it is deſtitute of that capital ingredient, the *paſte*. It is not ſo neceſſary to employ fixed air or fermentation in theſe kinds of bread, but it will anſwer to bake them immediately into cakes occaſionally: The journey-cakes and buck-wheat cakes of America will do tolerable well without, but are preferable with fixed air. The common uſe of oat and barley meal in this form, has occaſioned Scotland to be emphatically called "The Land of Cakes." Rye approaches nearer to wheat, and requires almoſt the ſame management. Can lint-ſeed be wrought into good bread? No, becauſe it is compoſed chiefly of bran, mucilage and oil. Are potatoes capable of being worked into bread of the beſt quality? No, for they conſiſt moſtly of *water* and *ſtarch*; there is no *paſte* in them; yet by proper management they may be baked into brown cakes like caſſada. Peas afford meal; can they be conveniently made into bread? The celebrated profeſſor *Home* of the univerſity of Edinburgh, told me that ſince his time, the poor boors of North-Britain uſed to make moſt of their bread from peas; but this practice has much declined ſince the introduction of the potatoe. If the pureſt and beſt flour contains the greateſt quantity of nutritious matter in any given bulk, muſt it not follow that for family uſes, the beſt flour is the cheapeſt. A learned and ingenious gentleman, with whom I talked on this ſubject not long ago, warmly contended that it was ſo, and his reaſoning was exceedingly plauſible and ſpecious; "If, ſaid he, one cwt. of wheaten flour coſt twenty-four ſhillings, it contains nouriſhment as ſix, and although Indian meal may be purchaſed for twelve ſhillings the hundred, it does not afford nutriment as three, therefore although an equal weight of maize may be bought with half the money, yet it does not yield half the quantity of nutritious matter that wheat does; food being uſeful only in proportion to the nouriſhment derived from it, the richer the food, the leſs will ſuffice; conſequently wheat, with diſcreet management, will go farther than corn, and be cheapeſt to ſupport a family upon. But the reaſoning if true in ſpeculation will certainly not be true in practice. It is vain to think that men will be confined to a ſtrictly neceſſary allowance of bread, when the tempting morſels lie before them; they eat not barely to allay hunger, but to gratify their palate; nothing is more common than for men to devour two or three times as much as would be ſufficient to ſupport them; even among ſervants and laborers, this kind of gluttony will extend to a conſiderable degree in ſpite of all your endeavors to prevent it; and it is almoſt an invariable rule in houſe keeping that *food of the beſt kind is ſooneſt conſumed*: Regardleſs therefore of its abundant nouriſhment, a workman without theorizing on the matter at all, will ſwallow a larger quantity of a wheaten loaf, than of an Indian dumpling, and ſuffer no injury by the redundancy. The ſtate of the queſtion will then be thus: The human ſtomach requires a bulk of food as three, and this even of maize is enough to ſatisfy hunger; but of wheat, on account of its preferable taſte and finer look, it will receive the proportion of ſix; now, if the maze as three, gives nutriment enough, the ſurplus in the wheat as ſix, is *clear waſte*. Therefore there can ſeemingly no doubt remain that the coarſer kinds of bread are not only in appearance but in reality the moſt cheap and economical—I preſume you will not wonder, that in this epiſtle, my attention has been turned to dame Ceres, rather than to maſter Cupid and his mama, when you call to mind the Roman adage, without *Ceres* and *Bacchus, Venus becomes miſerably frigid and liſeleſs*. Moreover, as Dr. Franklin has beautifully philoſophiſed on the *colours*, and Mr. Brydone on the *electricity* of ladies garments. I thought myſelf highly excuſeable after the example of ſuch great men in attempting the elucidation of another important object of female attention. I am, with &c.

HUMANITY.

RULES of the Philadelphia Diſpenſary, for the medical relief of the poor. Inſtituted April 12, 1786.

1ſt. EACH lady or gentleman, who pays annually into the hands of the treaſurer one guinea, ſhall be intitled to the privilege of having two patients at one time, under the care of the diſpenſary; thoſe who pay annually two guineas, ſhall have four, and ſo on in the ſame proportion: and thoſe who ſubſcribe ten guineas at once, ſhall be intitled, during life, to the privilege of having two patients attended at one time by the phyſicians of the diſpenſary.

2d. A board, conſiſting of twelve managers, ſhall be annually elected on the firſt Monday in January, by a majority of the contributors. Votes may be given at all elections, either in perſon or by proxy. Five managers ſhall conſtitute a quorum. Their buſineſs ſhall be to provide medicines for the ſick, and to regulate all affairs relative to the inſtitution.

3d. Six attending, and four conſulting phyſicians and ſurgeons, an apothecary, and a treaſurer of the diſpenſary, ſhall be annually elected by the managers of the inſtitution.

4th. The phyſicians and ſurgeons in ordinary ſhall regularly attend at the diſpenſary on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, from 12 to 1 o'clock; And ſuch patients as are unable to go abroad on diſpenſary days, ſhall be regularly viſited at their reſpective places of abode.

5th. Every caſe ſhall be duly attended, whether acute, chronic, ſurgical, or obſtetrical, if recommended by a contributor in a written note addreſſed to the attending phyſicians, agreeably to the firſt rule. The attending phyſicians and ſurgeons ſhall have a right to apply for advice and aſſiſtance to the conſulting phyſicians and ſurgeons, when they think proper, in all difficult and extraordinary caſes.

6th. The apothecary ſhall reſide at the diſpenſary. His buſineſs ſhall be to compound and deliver medicines; to keep an exact account of the names, places of abode, diſeaſes, times of admiſſion, diſcharge, &c. of the patients, for which he ſhall receive a ſalary of per annum.

Officers for 1789.

Managers. Right Rev. Dr. Wm. White, Mr. Thomas Clifford, Samuel Powell, Eſq. Rev. Dr. George Duffield, Henry Hill, Eſq. Samuel Miles, Eſq. Lawrence Seckel, Eſq. Mr. Samuel Pleaſants, Mr. Thomas Franklin, Rev. Dr. Robt. Blackwell, Rev. Dr. Henry Helmuth, George Meade, Eſq.

Attending phyſicians and ſurgeons. Dr. Samuel P. Griffiths, Dr. John Morris, Dr. William Clarkſon, Dr. Caſpar Wiſtar, Dr. Michael Leibe, Dr. Nicholas B. Waters.

Conſulting phyſicians and ſurgeons. Dr. John Jones, Dr. Wm. Shippen, jun. Dr. Adam Kuhn, Dr. Benjamin Ruſh.

Treaſurer. Mr. John Clifford.

Apothecary. Mr. William Forreſt.

By the following returns of patients admitted, cured &c. ſince the inſtitution of the diſpenſary, to the 15th December, 1788, the publie will be enabled to form a judgment of its utility.

From April 12, to December 12. 1786.

Patients admitted 719—Cured 562—Died 32—Relieved 33—Diſcharged diſorderly 7—Removed to the hoſpital and houſe of employment 2—Diſcharged incurable 1—Remaining under care 82———719

From December 12, 1786, to December 1, 1787.

Patients admitted 1647—Cured 1297—Died 69—Relieved 131—Diſcharged diſorderly 24—Removed to the hoſpital and houſe of employment 13—Remaining under care 120———1647.

From December 1, 1787, to December 1, 1788.

Patients admitted 1596—Cured 1294—Dead 81—Relieved 84—Diſcharged diſorderly 27—Removed to the hoſpital and houſe of employment 6—Remaining under care 97———1596.

Beſides which 1280 patients have been admitted from December 1, 1788, to Auguſt 1, 1789. Total number of patients who have been attended under the care of the diſpenſary, ſince its firſt inſtitution in April 1786, to the preſent time, FIVE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

Publiſhed by order of the board of managers,
WILLIAM WHITE, THOMAS CLIFFORD,
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